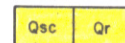


# EXPLANATION

## SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



Artificial fill



Recent alluvial deposits

Qsc=stream-channel deposits within confined channels;  
Qr=unconfined alluvial fan deposits.



Colluvium

Qc=recent colluvium that is actively involved in  
downslope creep; Qco=older colluvium that has become  
relatively stabilized and is no longer involved in  
significant downslope movement.



Slopewash

Qsw=recent slopewash that is actively receiving material  
from an adjacent slope.



Older fanglomerate series

Includes both fanglomerate and confined stream channel  
deposits. Ranges from boulder conglomerate along  
stream terraces within the canyons and near the fan  
heads to cobble and pebble sandstone farther down the  
fans. Qf1=deposits as old or older than the oldest  
abandoned depositional surfaces of the Altadena plain  
(see text);  
Qf2=deposits equivalent in age to the Devils Gate  
surface (see text);  
Qf3=deposits intermediate in age between Qf2 and Qf4;  
Qf4=deposits on surfaces that have been recently  
abandoned from further deposition.

## LOCAL UNCONFORMITY



Pacoima Formation

Conglomeratic arkosic sandstone of stream channel and  
fanglomeratic origin. Commonly weathers to strong  
orangish-red color. Good soil profile development  
on ancient abandoned depositional surfaces.

## MAJOR UNCONFORMITY



Saugus Formation

Arkosic sandstone and conglomeratic arkosic sandstone of  
fanglomeratic, stream-channel, and flood-plain origins.  
Better bedding and sorting than any of the younger  
sedimentary units. The lithic clast composition of these  
beds locally differs from the clastic material available  
from the present San Gabriel Range front watersheds in  
this area.

## MAJOR UNCONFORMITY



Cobble conglomerate

Gray to tan marine cobble conglomerate. Bedding  
ranges from massive to moderately well defined.  
Pebble and cobble size material is generally rounded  
to well rounded. The clast assemblage, including  
granitic, metamorphic, and volcanic clasts, does not  
appear to be derived from the San Gabriel Mountains,  
or from any other terrane within the western Transverse  
Ranges.



Modelo Formation

Brown to dark gray siliceous shale and siltstone of  
marine origin. Contains some minor lenses of medium-  
to fine-grained sandstone.



Extrusive volcanic rocks

Medium to dark gray breccia and flows of andesitic  
to basaltic composition.



Undifferentiated crystalline basement rocks

Includes granitic and gneissic rocks, most of which range  
from diorite to granodiorite in composition.

## SYMBOLS

Lithologic contact, dashed where approximately  
located.

Fault, dashed where approximately located,  
dotted where buried but both the existence and  
approximate location are known. Arrow shows dip  
direction and angle. Barbs, on upper plate,  
indicate thrust fault dipping less than 45°.

Strike and dip of bedding in sedimentary rock.

Vertical bedding in sedimentary rock.



Landslide mass

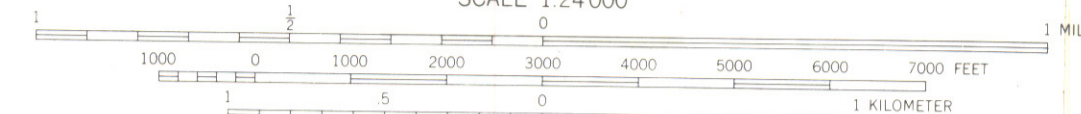
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Figure 4a. Geologic map of the San Gabriel Range front area between

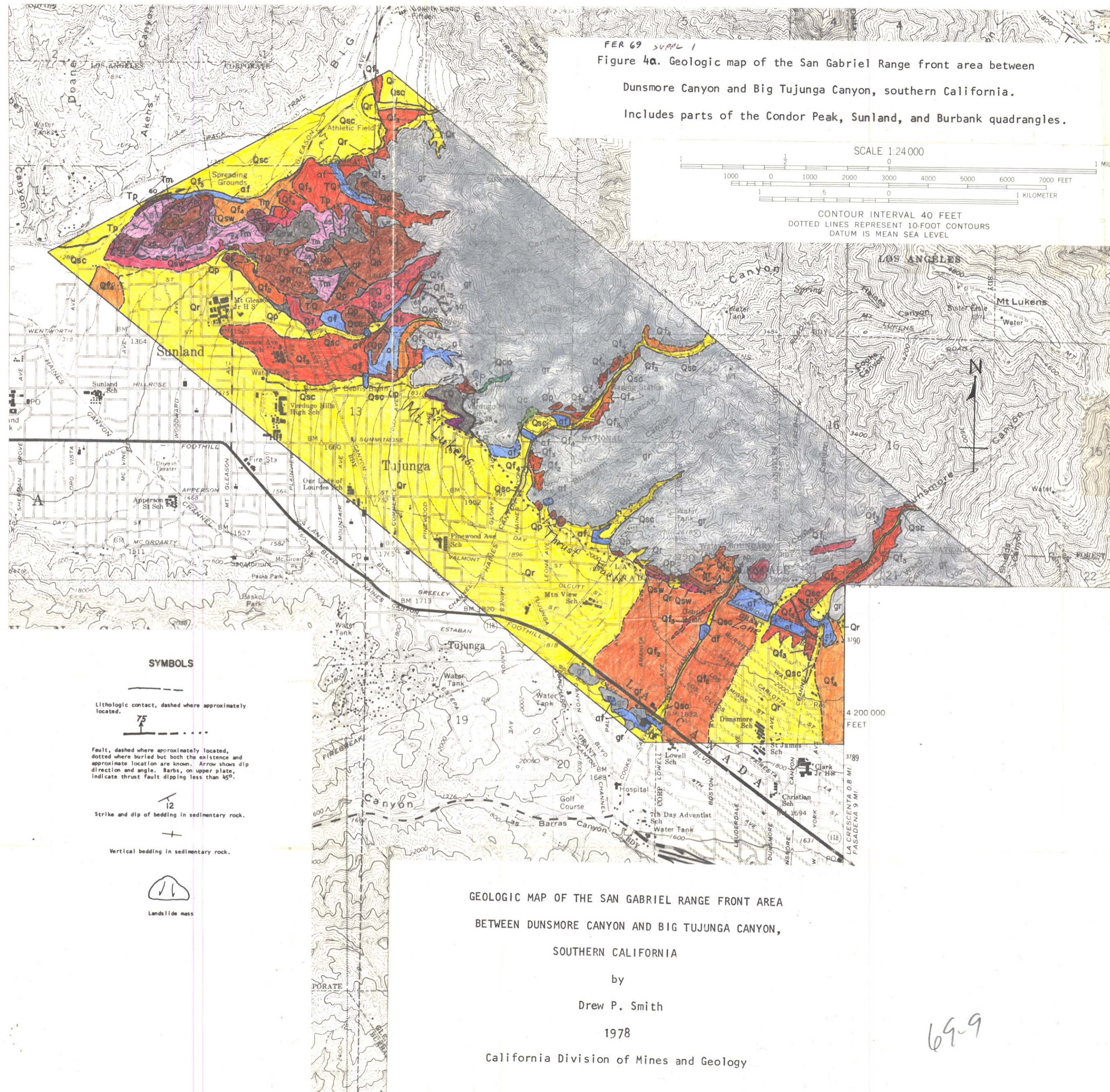
Dunsmore Canyon and Big Tujunga Canyon, southern California.

Includes parts of the Condor Peak, Sunland, and Burbank quadrangles.

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SAN GABRIEL RANGE FRONT AREA  
BETWEEN DUNSMORE CANYON AND BIG TUJUNGA CANYON,  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by

Drew P. Smith

1978

California Division of Mines and Geology

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